WASHINGTON CITY.

" Ruditor

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1857,

23-Mr. Isnam E. James, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia 633-Mr. Leman. E. Jarres, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philiadelphila our general travelling agent, assisted by Wr. H. Weild, John Collins, Jarres Designer, J. Harmert, R. S. Jarres, Ross. D. Nors, R. W. Morneson, E. W. Whist, Wr. L. Waterland, Aire. H. Garson, R. W. Morneson, E. W. Whist, Wr. L. Waterland, Aire. H. Garson, R. W. Morneson, E. W. Whist, W. L. Waterland, Aire. H. Garson, R. W. Morneson, E. W. White, W. L. Waterland, D. Davis, Rev. F. C. W. Jarres, No. 1 Harrison street, "Incidental, Ohio, is our general sollecting agent for the Western, related and Texas, assisted by M. J. Tonova, Witlias H. Honday, Thos. M. Jarres, Dr. A. L. Chrise, Grouge Morous, and Richard Learn. Roccipts of either will be good.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

The election returns come in slowly; but with every succeeding mail and telegraphic despatch we have increased evidences of democratic successes almost without a parallel in our political history for their extent and completeness. In Kentucky the democrats have secured on the popular vote of the State a majority that will not fall much short of fifteen thousand; have elected eight members of Congress; and, for the first time in a quarter of a century, have obtained the ascendency in their State legislature. In Tennessee the democrats have secured nearly, if not quite, as decisive a triumph. North Carolina, true to herself, the Union, and the constitution, sends seven democrats to Congress. The escutcheon of Alabama is as bright and as pure as of old. Not a spot or blemish is to be found upon it! A democratic governor-both branches of the State legislature overwhelmingly democratic-and an entire democratic congressional delegation. How faithfully and efficiently the democracy of Texas have discharged their whole duty may be inferred from the significant fact that at the latest advices not a single opposition candidate for any office, State or federal, had been elected!

What has become of that secret, political proscriptive order, which professed to have its rise upon the ruins of the democratic and whig parties, and which also professed to have a national organization and existence? In the last House of Representatives they were omnipotent. In the next House of Representatives the know-nothing party-Sam's party-the party that was to rule America and the Americans. with fire and sword, pistol and bowie-knife-will have *exactly eight representatives. We do not risk too much in saying that these eight gentlemen will for the next two years have very little to say about the naturalization laws, foreign-born citizens, or the Pope of Rome; and that, if either or all of them should be betrayed into speech-making, their orations will be innocent of all apostrophes to the stars and stripes or the American eagle.

Without a majority in both branches of Congres the triumph of the democratic party in the election of James Buchanan to the presidency would be incomplete. The democratic victories in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, and Texas, last week, have removed all doubts and apprehensions, and made beyond peradventure that triumph full and complete. Nobly have the democracy of these great States met the hopes and expectations of the country; and nobly have they sustained, by vote and voice, the national administration in its patriotic efforts to uphold the Union and the constitution-that Union which is the source of our power and prosperity, and that constitution which is at once an instrument of light and safety.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF SENATOR RUSK. By yesterday's southern mail we received New Orleans papers of the 3d, 4th, and 5th inst. We have examined them carefully, and find not the slightest mention of, or allusion to, the reported death of Senator Rusk in any of the papers, save in the following brief paragraph, which appears in the Delta

"Dearn or Thos. J. Ruse, or Texas.—Information has been received in town that this distinguished and estimable gentleman—one of the most prominent members of the United States Senate—committed suicide, on the 29th ult., by shooting himself through the head with a rifle."

A COMPLETE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

Next winter, (says the Journal of Commerce,) for the first time since 1826 or 1828, a legislature containing a democratic majority will assemble at Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky. The democrats have since that date had the governor and half the delegation in Congress, but never the legislature. The cy in that body that never could be shaken in the least. But now, with the dawning of the new era that marks the reaction everywhere in favor of democracy, Kentucky wheels valiantly into the line: and there she will remain hereafter.

THE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE

The Nashville Union of Saturday last has the following in relation to the congressional delegation :

"The democrats certainly elect Smith, in the 3d district; Savage, in the 4th district; Jones, in the 5th district; Wright, in the 7th district; Atkins, in the 9th district; and Avery, in the 10th district. The known orthings elect Ready, in the 5th district, and Zollicoffer, in the 8th district, each by small majorities. The and 2d districts to be heard from."

lu regard to the State legislature the same paper

"Our readers will recollect that, soon after the late our careers will recollect that, soon after the late presidential election, we published a statement of the legislative districts, showing that Buchanan had obtained majorities in thirteen of the senatorial districts and thirty-nine of the representative districts—a majority of one in the senate and three in the house. Upon this basis we

"SENATE GAINS.—Mences, of Robertson, probably; and Walker, of Shelby, certain. Walker, of Shelby, certain.

"House.—Thompson, of Maury, Williamson, and
Lewis; Dunlap and King, of Shelby; Maris, of Fayette.

"Loss: None.
"There have been changes in Haywood, Hardin, De-Kalb, Macon, Tipton, Hamilton, and Marion, but we counted those counties against us in our estimate. We make a clean gain of seven so far on a basis which gave

make a clean gain of seven so far on a basis which gave us four majority on joint ballot.

"We think the legislature safe in both branches.

"P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, we have received a despatch announcing the loss of our member in McMinn and the floater in Hamilton, Bledsoe, and Rhea. The senator in the Hamilton district (Burch) is also said to be in doubt. We carry Monroe. This, if Burch is defeated, reduces our net gain to four."

THE ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

The returns from this State are complete in all essential particulars. The congressional delegation will stand eight democrats to two know-nothings, as follows

Dist.

1. Henry C. Burnett, (d.)
2. S. O. Peyton, (d.)
3. W. L. Underwood, (k. n.)
4. A. G. Talbot, (d.)
5. J. H. Jewett, (d.)

Dist.
7. H. Marshall, (k. n.)
8. J. B. Clay, (d.)
9. J. C. Mason, (d.)
10. J. W. Stevenson, (d.)

Garrard, the democratic candidate for State treasurer, is elected by a majority ranging from 10,000 to

will undoubtedly provide all needful tests; and here, we think, the matter should rest. Our limits will only permit us to make room for the conclusion of the Clarion's article, which is as follows:

"The mistake has been made of considering the question whether Kansas was to be a slave or free State as still an open one, and of arguing upon it as though it was Walker's course alone which was to decide it against the South. If this were true, no condemnation of him, nor of the President who retains him in office, would be too severe. But the fact is that this question was virtually settled long before Walker ever saw Kansas, or Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. No intelligent man who has visited the Territory since last fall has failed to report that the free-State settlers were largely in the majority. When the Territory was first thrown open for settlement under the Kansas act, and the struggle for the ascendency commenced, both sections of the Union put forth their best efforts to send the largest number of emigrants. In this contest the North, with its immense surplus population and its greater liberality in raising money, triumphed, and sent three or four times as many settlers into the Territory as the South. This was expected by many of the most prominent southern statesmen from the first, who yielded their assent to the Kansas bill, not because it established a great principle which secured to the South its dignity and its constitutional rights. If under the application of this principle, in itself just, and acknowledged so to be by the South herself. she has lost Kansas from "The mistake has been made of considering the on cation of this principle, in itself just, and acknowledged so to be by the South herself, she has lost Kansas from her inability to cope with the North in peopling new Ter-ritories, that is her misfortune, and one which she must bear with what equanimity she can command. It is childish and absurd to vent her disappointment in railings at Walker, or the administration, for an event which they were in no manner instrumental in bringing about, and which they were utterly powerless to prevent. The only way in which Kansus can possibly be brought into the Union as a slave State is by the territorial conventhe Union as a slave State is by the territorial convention which frames its constitution withholding that instrument from a vote of the people; and even those loudest in their condemnation of Walker do not now insist that this should be done. The effects of such a course, if adopted in obedience to southern clamor, would be evil, and evil only, to Kansas, to the democratic party, to the cause of the South itself, and ultimately to the Union. The charge that it was a mere device to escape a decision of the point by the people. cannor, would be evil, and evil only, to Kansas, to the democratic party, to the cause of the South itself, and ultimately to the Union. The charge that it was a mere device to escape a decision of the point by the people could not be met; the democratic party at the North would be swept from the face of the earth, and an abolitionist elected to the presidency in 1860, when the South would have the choice of submitting to his administration or dissolving the Union. Besides, the footing obtained for slavery acquiret the will of the majority weekly would have the choice of submitting to his administra-tion or dissolving the Union. Besides, the footing ob-tained for slavery against the will of the majority would be but temporary. Though the popular voice might be stifled in the first instance, the State government would no sooner be organized and set into operation than it would make itself heard. The slavery clause would be stricken out of the constitution, and the trick by which slavery had been imposed upon them against their will would have the effect of sending every northern settler into the black-republican ranks. The South would thus lose all practical advantage from the movement, and, in viewing the lamentable results which followed, would suffer the consciousness that they had been occasioned by

viewing the lamentable results which followed, would suffer the consciousness that they had been occasioned by her own unwise and fruitless attempt to fasten her institutions upon a people who were averse to them.

"These are briefly our views upon the essential points of this unhappy controversy. We forbear to enforce them more fully by citing at length the abundant facts and arguments which, in our judgment, sustain them. While we feel and believe that they must prevail with the 'sober second thought' of the southern democracy, we desire no heated discussion with those of our friends who have committed themselves to more extreme views. We most carnestly desire to see our party keep tegether in support of the administration, because we do not believe the President has done anything to forfeit that support. If we break down the administration and prostrate the northern democracy, are we ready for the conscthe northern democracy, are we ready for the

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

The first great public demonstration of the British rovernment in India on the breaking out of the mutiny in the army of Bengal was the issue of the following most instructive and suggestive proclama-

does and mussulmans, soldiers and civil subjects, that their religion is threatened secretly, as well as openly, by the acts of the government, and that the government is seeking in various ways to entrap them into a loss of

Once more, then, the governor-general in council rarns all classes against the deceptions that are practised

warns all classes against the deceptions that are practised on them.

The government of India has invariably treated the religious feelings of all its subjects with careful respect. The governor-general in council has declared that it will never cease to do so. He now repeats that declaration, and he emphatically preclaims that the government of India entertains no desire to interfere with their religion to craste, and that nothing has been or will be done by the government to affect the free exercise of the observances of religion or caste by every class of the people.

The government of India has never deceived its subjects; therefore the governor-general in council now calls upon them to refuse their belief to seditious lies.

This notice is addressed to those who hitherto, by habitual loyalty and orderly conduct, have shown their attachment to the government and a well-founded faith in its protection and justice.

The governor-general in council enjoins all such persons to pause before they listen to false guides and traitors, who would lead them into danger and disgrace.

By order of the governor-general of India in council:

CECIL BEADON,

Sec'y to the Gov't of India.

In the State senate there will be a tie. In the last Congress no less than five have already passed away, viz: Messrs. Clayton, of Delaware; Bell, of New Hampshire; Adams, of Mississippi; Butler, of South Carolina; and Rusk, of Texas.

cutta. Instead of censuring Sir Henry for this assumption of authority, the Governor General promoted him to the grade of Brigadier General, and conferred on him and Sir John Lawrence, the commissioner in the Punjaub, the power which Sir Henry exercised without authority. The time had come to let the right man act in the right place. Red tape was at a discount. Sir Henry is destined to fill a yet larger place in the public eye. He is of that order of men who have built up, and who alone are competent to maintain, the British empire in India. It may be interesting to see how such a man, half soldier and half statesman, deports himself when he is at his work. For this object we extract an article from the Central Star of Lucknow:

From the Central Star, extra, May 13.

GRAND MILITARY DURBAR. We have already alluded to the Grand Military Durbar in our this morning's issue. By dint of a little applica-tion we are enabled to supply in an extra now what we promised for our next. It will be fresh in the recollection promised for our next. It will be fresh in the recollection of our readers that the 7th Aoudh irregulars, in their despair, wrote to the 48th native infantry, in the foolish hope that that fine regiment would commit itself. The letter was intercepted; the crisis was a grave one; but Sir Henry Lawrence was not the man to trifle, to hesitate, or to shrink from responsibility. He was the right man in the right place, and in a few brief hours the mutineers in the right place, and in a few brief hours the mutineers were disarmed, and left grovelling for mercy. Swift to punish, Sir Henry was not tardy in rewarding. He at once determined on bestowing on the meritorious costly and valuable gifts, worthy of the government which he so ably represents. Three men—a Subadar, the Havildar major, and a sepoy—of the 48th, had proved themselves good and faithful soldiers—so had a sepoy of the 13th N. I., who has been promoted to Naime. To honor these men former we noticed Messrs. Gubbins, Ommaney, and Martin; Capt. Carnegie and Dr. Fayrer. Precisely at 6 p. m. Sir Henry Knwrence, K. C. B., attended by his secretaries, Mr. G. Couper and Capt. Hays, and accompanied by Brigadiers Handscomb and Gray, with their respective staffs, Maj. Marriot, paymaster, Capt. Maclean, superintendent of bazsars Captain James, deputy commissary general, Capt. Barlow, brigade major, O. J. F. Capt. Barwell, Brigade Major Lucknow, tegether with Colonels Halford, Masters, Palmer, and Bruere, and Majors Gall and Hardinge, proceeded to his seat. Beside him were deposited in trays the valuable presents for distribution. Before, however, he proceeded to their bestowal, Sir Henry made a most soldier-like, eloquent, and animating speech to the nasoldier-like, eloquent, and animating speech to the na-tive officers and soldiers present, which was full of vigor and point, and delivered in excellent idiomatic Hindoosand point, and delivered in excellent idiomatic Hindoos-tanee clearly and distinctly, every sentence, every word creating a thrilling sensation. It was listened to by all with deep attention, and the effect was most excellent. We subjoin an outline of it—all, under the circumstances, it is possible for us to do:

Soldiers! Some persons are abroad spreading reports not the government desire to interfere with the religion that the government desire to interfere with the religion of their soldiers; you all know this to be a transparent falsehood: you, and your forefathers before you, well know, and know that for more than a hundred years, the know, and knew that for more than a hundred years, the religion of your countrymen has never been interfered with. And those amongst you who have perused the records of the past, who have searched the annals of your country, and those who are familiar with the traditionary lore which has been carefully transmitted from generation to generation, must well know, that Alumgeer in former times, and Hyder Alee in later days, forcibly converted thousands and thousands of Hindoo, desecrated their fanes, demolished their temples, and carried ruthless devastation amongst their household gods. Come to our times; many here present well know that Runjeet Singh never permitted his Mohammedan subjects to call the prious to prayer—never allowed the Affents to sevend from Singh never permitted his Mohammedan subjects to call the pious to prayer—never allowed the Afighan to sound from the lofty minarate which adore Laborate and search to his the lofty minarets which adorn Lahore, and remain to this day a monument of their magnificent founders. The lowing most instructive and suggestive proclamation:

From the Calcutta Gazotte Extraordinary, May 18.

No. 952.—Proclamation.

FORT WILLIAM, HOME DEPARTMENT,
May 16, 1857.

The governor-general of India in council has warned the army of Bengal that the tales by which the men of the number of the number of the number of the summer of the proclamation in council has warned the army of Bengal that the tales by which the men of The governor-general of India in council has warned the army of Bengal that the tales by which the men of certain regiments have been led to suspect that offence to their religion or injury to their caste is meditated by the government of India are malicious falsehoods.

The governor-general in council has learnt that this suspicion continues to be propagated by designing and evil-minded men, not only in the army, but amongst other classes of the people.

He knows that endeavors are made to persuade Hindoos and mussulmans, soldiers and civil subjects, that their religion is threatened secretly, as well as openly, by the acts of the government, and that the government is seeking in various ways to entrap them into a loss of caste for purposes of its own.

Some have been already deceived and led astray by these tales.

Once more, then, the governor-general in council

A government such as ours does not require to deal in deceit; what it does it enacts openly before God and man; and is at all times prepared to encounter and capable of destroying foreign invasion or domestic factions. Our government will always persevere in its well-known steps; will ever permit its subjects and soldiers to follow their own religion and to worship as their forefathers were in the habit of doing. No other government in the wide world treats its soldiers as the company does—every village, every community proclaims this fact.

Everywhere you see the veterans of our army enjoying in peace the handsome pensions which have been justly bestowed for fidelity, for wounds, for heroism; surrounded by their friends, their relatives, their comrades, respected by their neighbors, and honored by our government, those gallant soldiers pass their declining years in comfort, prosperity, and in honor.

In what other country could you ever witness such gratifying scenes? Beware, then, lest through any folly such inestimable benefits should be lost. A government such as ours does not require to deal in

such inestimable benefits should be lest.

In India there is no dearth of soldiers of any caste or province; wherever our government requires one soldier, tifty step forward for service. Only last week, in this ECIL READON,
Sec'y to the Gov't of India.

This solemn pledge of England to respect and protect the religious convictions of the Mohammedans and Hindoos of India is quite as memorable an event as that great war, just ended, in which the Christian States of England and France allied themselves to maintain the authority of the Mohammedan Turks from the Christians of Greece and Asia Minor.

Out of the fifty-nine members of the Senate during the last Congress no less than five have already passed away, viz: Messrs Clayton of Delaware:

province; wherever our government. Only last week, in this very city, 300 men were called for, and 3,000, chamorous for service, eagerly rushed forward to partake of the bounty of governments. All governments employ and the faithful and the scalous, and punish the lukewarm and ungrateful. No army in the world has done better service than that of Bengal. I am a witness to this fact; so are these gallant officers, Brigadiers Handscomb and Gray, Colonels Halford and Palmer, and many, many officers now present, who have led you to victory, fought at your head, and bled in your ranks; whose well-earned decorations attest your bravery, and which are the proud records of many a well-contested field won by your valor, your discipline, your intrepdity. Many like myself have grown gray in your company, have been associated with you from our boyhood, have shared in your campalgns, have participated in all your dangers,

A FEW WORDS ABOUT WALKER AND KANSAS.

Under the above caption we find in a late number of the Paulding (Mississippi) (Clarion a timely and sensible article, which is written in such a calm, can did, and conservative spirit that it cannot fail to remove much of the prejudice and error which exist in many localities in the South in regard to what is termed the Kansas policy of Gov. Walker and the national administration. The broad ground at first assumed by a several extreme journals, observes the Clarion, "that the submission of the constitution to avote of the people for ratification should not be tolerated by the South, has, as we always thought it should be, been abandoned, as untenable upon any well-established principles of democratic reasoning." The Calrion then adds: "All now appear willing to leave that for the convention itself to determine. The believe that for the convention itself to determine. The believe that for the convention to such a test, the right of suffrage shall be so guarded as to insure a proper application of the principles of popular sovereignty and of the constitution to such a test, the right of suffrage shall be so guarded as to insure a proper application of the principles of popular sovereignty and of the constitution to such a test, the right of suffrage shall be so guarded as to insure a proper application of the principles of popular sovereignty and of the constitution to such a test, the right of suffrage shall be so guarded as to insure a proper application of the principles of popular sovereignty and of the constitution to such a test, the right of suffrage shall be so guarded as to insure a proper application of the constitution to such a test, the right of suffrage shall be so guarded as to insure a proper application of the principles of popular sovereignty and of the constitution to such a test, the right of suffrage shall be so guarded as to insure the constitution of the principles of popular sovereignty and of the consequence was commissioner at Lucknow, in the receiv

deeds, as I have mentioned, and of which you are all well aware, that I have called you all together this day, to assure you that those who are faithful and true to their salt will always be amply rewarded and well-cared for; that the great government which we all serve is prompt to reward swift to would be reduced. aware, that I have called you all together this day, to assure you that those who are faithful and true to their salt will always be amply rewarded and well-cared for; that the great government which we all serve is prompt to reward, swift to punish, vigilant, anxious, eager to protect its faithful subjects; but firm, determined, resolute to crush all who may have the temerity to rouse its vengeance. Think well of what I have said, reflect on what has passed, listen to your elders and seniors, who have served the government for nearly half a century, and you must be satisfied that the government which you serve has never attempted to influence in any way, underhand or otherwise, the religious convictions of its subjects or soldiers; that it freely permits all to worship at the altar before which their forefathers have bowed; but that whilst allowing the fullest, freest religious liberty to all, it will vigorously exact that legitimate duty from its army, without which discipline cannot exist; that under no circumstances whatever will it listen to or reason with mutineers or armed mobs; and should (which God forbid!) any misguided men, dupes of fools and knaves, attempt to follow in the footsteps of the 19th and 34th, rest assured that government, all powerful and irresistible, is not only prepared and capable, but will lose no time in inflicting such punishment as shall not easily pass away from the recollection of man. And now, soldiers! it is my pleasing duty to reward in the name of government those who have served it so well and so honorably.

Advance Subahdar Sewak Tewaree, come forward Havildar and soldiers, and receive these splendid gifts from the government which is proud to number you amongst its soldiers; accept these honorary sabres—you have won them well; long may you live to wear them in honor!

Take these sums of money for your families and relatives, wear these robes of honor at your homes and at your festivals, and may the bright example which you have so conspicuously set find, as it doubtless

coidered cloth.
"To the Havaldar Major: The same as above. each of the sepoys—Ramnat Dobee, 48th rep h Hossen—13th, now a Naik, a very ha

Sword, richly ornamented; handsone turban and pieces of cloth; and 300 rupees to each in cash.

Such proceedings—after all simple in themselves—are calculated to do more to raise the confidence of our native soldiery in the government and keep down the machinations of evil-doers than pages of general orders and the like. All honer, then, to our chief commissioner. and the like. All honor, then, to our chief commissioner, who has been the first to set so good and so effectual an example! His official career may close when he is no longer fit for active duties; but his services to humanity, which have been incessant, can only cease with his life.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA SQUADRON

We have received an official statement of the East India and China squadron of a subsequent date to the letter from Com. James Armstrong, of May 23, 1857, published in the Union some days since. give below a more minute statement of the vesselsof-war, with their respective flags, number of guns, and their station on the 24th of May last :

Ships-of-War in China and Northern Waters.

Vessel.	At	Class	Gun
BRITISH.			3.5
Acom	The River	Brig	1
Alligator	Macao	Ship	4
Amethyst	Hongkong	Ship	2
Bittern	Cruize	Brig	i
Bustard	Hongkong	Gun-boat	
Calcutta	Troughtong.	Ship	8
Camilla	Amoy	Sloop	i
Comus	Aluoy	Sloop	1000
	Charles		1
Coromandel	Cruise	Steamer	
Cruiser	The River	Steamer	1
Elk		Brig	1
Encounter	Macao	Steamer	1
Forrester	Hongkong	Gun-boat	199
Fury		Steamer	100
Haughty	"	Gun-boat	20
Hercules	WEST STATES	Hospital	1
Highflyer	POTENTIAL STATE OF THE STATE OF	Steamer	2
Hongkong	Hongkong	Steamer	352
Hornet	The River	Steamer	1
Inflexible		Steamer	
Minden	Hongkong	Ship	0/3
Nankin	Houghoug	Ship	11.
	LOCAL SECTION OF THE PARTY OF T		5
Niger		Steamer	1
Opossum		Gun-boat	10
Pique	Shanghae	Ship	3
Plover		Gun-boat	200
Racehorse		Sloop	1
Raleigh	Macao	Ship	5
Sampson	Cruise	Steamer	8.53
Sir C. Forbes	THE RESERVE AND	Steamer	MG.
Starling	The River	Gun-boat	13
Staunch	Hongkong	Gun-boat	-33
Sybille	The River	Ship	4
Pribuns	4.00	Steamer	3
AMERICAN.	GHIRL DONNAUS		100
Levant	Woosung	Sloop	1
San Jacinto	Hongkong	Steamer	1
			1
FRENCH.	A STATE OF THE STA		200
Catinat	Hongkong	Steamer	(3)
La Capriceuse	Macao	Corvette	4
Marceau	0.00	Steamer	12.0
Nisus	Hongkong	Sloop	1
Virginie	Macao	Frigate	5
	Edin Rose		230
PORTUGUESE.		Figure 1 and	133
Amazona	Macao	Lorchette	34
Mondego		Brig	2
	La Particular		100
SPANISH.		SERVICE SHEET AND ASSESSED.	183
D. Jorge Juan	Macao	Steamer	80-AM

GIVING IT UP.

The know-nothings of Kentucky are in despair since the election. The Citizen, published at Paris,

in that State, utters the following lament: "The American party is again defeated in Kentucky. Our opponents say it is now effectually dead. It may be so. It may be that, for all the important purposes of a political party, it is powerless. We candidly confess that we see no immediate prospect of its success. We don't know that it has any prospect of success, immediate prespect of success, immediate or expect.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Padang.—A correspondent informs us that this port casionally visited by American vessels for the pur of the coffee which is sold at stated periods by the Neth erlands colonial government. Afterwards, if they have any available room, the vessels are filled, when possible, with spices and other Indian produce, or they proceed into the straits of Malacca to complete their lading. Padang is the chief port in the Dutch possessions Island of Sumatra, and is distant from Batavia about 500 miles. There is no American resident at Padang, and the American trade is limited.

Batavia is the chief seat of authority in the Nether lands East Indian possessions. The colonial authorities in Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, and throughout the Archipelago, have no authority to treat with foreign con-sular agents without the approval of the heads of the departments, or the governor general at Batavia.

The United States Contom-house and Post Office at Perth Am oy, New Jersey .- The Secretary of the Treasury has pur chased for \$2,000 the lot of Mr. E. M. Patterson, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, as the site of the new United States custom-house and post office for that city.

Letter from Texas. - The Commissioner of Patents receiv ed yesterday morning a letter from Mr. Cleveland, of Cypress Springs, Austin, Texas, dated July 25. Mr. Cleve from the Patent Office was planted on the 28th of February, and, although twice severely injured by the frost, is new from six to eight feet high, and the seed fully ripe

Letter from Minnesota Territory .- The Commission Patents received several days since an interesting letter from Mr. O. H. Kelley, of Northwood, Wright county, Minnesota Territory, dated July 16. Mr. Kelley write that the prospects of the farmers on the Mississippi, above the Falls of St. Anthony, were certainly rather discouraging this season, owing to the havoc made by the gras oppers. He hoped to be able to harvest about one-half of the ground he had planted, as everything left by the grasshoppers looked promising, and the weather was ho and showers were frequent. Several days previous to the date of his letter, about 10 o'clock in the morning, the grasshoppers rose simultaneously for a distance of over thirty miles on the river banks, and went into the air. Which way they flew, or where they now were, he knew not; he only knew that they had started all at once by tens of thousands, and were gone, he hoped never to re

Naval.-Captain John Pope has been ordered to the nd of the navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., in place of Commodore Newton, deceased,

Cantain William W. McKean has been appointed gov rnor of the naval asylum at Philadelphia, to relieve Commodore Storer, the appointment to take effect on the 20th

MAIL BOUTE TO THE PACIFIC. The recent decision of the Postmaster General in

regard to the mail-route to the Pacific is thus noticed in the Boston Post:

in the Boston Post:

"Congress, at the late session, authorized the Postmaster General to establish an inland mail-route from some point on the Mississippi to San Francisco, and devolving upon him, as was unavoidable from the circumstances, a very large discretion in the premises; only limiting the sum that he should pay for various grades of service. For a semi-weekly mail he was allowed to contract at \$600,000 per annum for the term of six years, a sum generally supposed to be insufficient to secure responsible contractors. Proposals, however, were made, and Postmaster General Brown, after a full and thorough investiration of the various routes proposed and the ability of gation of the various routes preposed and the ability of bidders to accomplish the work, has awarded the con-tracts and fixed the routes. That he examined the subject and sought for a complete understanding of the whole matter, and with a determination to discharge his duty with a care equal to the magnitude of the service, duty with a care equal to the magnitude of the service, we have good reason to know. To those at all acquainted with Governor Brown it is unnecessary to speak of his indefatigable energy and the industry he brings to bear upon every question devolving upon him. Fortunately, late surveys of the various routes left him an opportunity for obtaining with great particularity the information sought. The decision arrived at received the unanimous sanction of the President and his colleagues of the cabinate.

Among the passengers who sailed from New Orleans on the 1st instant on the steamship Texas for Vera Cruz were the Hon. J. P. Benjamin, senator in Congress; the Hon. Pierre Soule, ex-senator, and Emile La Sere. There was also on board Col. Lee, who is bearer of government despatches to Mr. Forsyth, the American minister in Mexico. They all go on business connected with the Tehuantepec route.

The principles of the American party must triumph, the country must be destroye

Observer and Repo

The democracy have a word to say about that. They will not allow you to triumph or destroy the country either. Again:

If we are crushed out as a party, in 1860 we will be compelled to join in a sectional struggle between the North and the South, and no man can doubt what the result of such a struggle will be.

Which side do you and your party propose to take?

[Louseville Democrat.]

District in the C. W. Hall, of Dorchester, prosounced the power of Wm. L. Garrison as superior to that of the presenter in the first of the power of Wm. L. Garrison as superior to that of the presenter in what possible way he can find comfort in celebrating the anniversary of a miscrable planter of the many principles of a miscrable planter in the first own and vises treason and dismion!—Boston Post.

The court of appeals, New York, has laid it down as a rule of law that an individual, on approaching a railroad track, is bound to look if a train is approaching. It holds that railroads companies to the attricts responsibility to the passengers impose upon every one who crosses the track of these great public thoroughfares more than the holds of the surface of the service of the carriage on the highway, in case of cellifical to an analysis of the carriage on the highway, in case of cellifical to an analysis of the carriage on the highway, in case of cellifical to say whether the result of the several carry whether the same resons that holds reliable and and more than care of the winds are supposed to the carriage on the highway, in case of cellifical to say whether the result of the several carry reconsiding and miscrability of more than care of the winds are supposed to the carriage on the highway, in case of cellifical to say whether the result of the great foodwood on the several carry, which had in the admittance of companies to the stricket responsibility to the passengers imposes upon every one who crosses the track of these great politic throughfares more than a suprovenient that had been taken. Yet, on the week and the provi

The next steamer from Europe, the Niagara, which sailed from Liverpool on the 1st inst. for Boston, via Halisailed from Liverpool on the 1st inst, for Boston, via Hali-fax, will bring us the result of the great Goodwood cup race, so fraught with interest to the sporting circles of this country, and which was decided on Thursday or Fri-day, the 30th or 31st of July. We may anticipate the Niagara to-day or to-morrow at Halifax. The chief in-terest of this race arises from the fact that it is regarded in a cational regime of view, as being the race in which This is, indeed, the wail of the hopeless!

The Louisville Democrat is very anxious, at this particular time, that public attention should be directed to the following plank of the know-nothing platform constructed in 1855 at Philadelphia:

"The American party, having arised personance party arised personance party, having arised personance party personance party arised personanc

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER FULTON AT NEW YORK -IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

The steamer Fulton arrived at New York from ampton on Monday last with European advices to the 29th ultimo—the same as brought by the steamer Indian to Quebec. As the despatches from Quebec, published in yesterday's issue of the Union, containing the summary of the Indian news, were not very complete, we republish it as follows from the London Times :

We have received the following telegraphic from Trieste:

The steamer America arrived at Trieste on the of July, at 9, a. m. She left Alexandria on the 23d The India mails left Alexandria on the mo

23d, with advices from Calcutta to the 21st of June, & Madras to the 28th of June, from Ceylon to the lat July, from Bombay to the 1st of July, and from Kong to the 10th of June.

The mutiny had continued to spread among the

of the Bengal army.

The ex-King of Oude has been arrested, and, with minister, has been imprisoned in Fort William. The g ernment has obtained proof of his complicity in the o

Up to the 17th of June Gen. Barnard had rem several sorties from Delhi with heavy loss to the in gents. He was waiting for reinforcements.

From Madras it is positively stated that Delhi has been sent to be the sent to be t

captured, but the intelligence is not confirmed from R bay, and seems premature. An act has been passed by the legislature placing

Indian press under a license system.

The native troops at Calcutta and the brigade at

rackpore have been quietly disarmed.

An uneasy feeling prevails at Madras, but the arm that presidency and of Bombay are both without slightest sign of disaffection.

At Calcutta business, both in exports and imports, almost at a standstill. The money market is rati tighter. Government securities have declined. At Madras the import market had continued bris the money market was becoming less easy. Gove

securities had suffered depreciation. COMMENTS ON THE NEWS FROM INDIA.

We copy the following from the London Times The mail which left Bombay on the 1st of this m

The mail which left Bombay on the 1st of this month, sixteen days after the previous departure, may be considered to report affairs as unchanged as they could be in that interval. The mutiny had continued to speed in the Bengal army, which was to be foreseen; but it had evidently not exceeded its original bounds. Delhi had not been captured, but the insurgents had betrayed the weakness of their position by some considerable sorties, and their own want of courage, discipline, or general-ship, by being beaten with great slaughter. So far a regards the besiegers and the besieged, time would be in favor of the former, injurious as the example would be in other parts of India. The peaceful and industrious pequiation of Bengal Proper watch the struggle much as we do, only having much more to lose and much less to do However, as a measure of precaution, the native regments at Calcutta and Barrackpore had been quietly dearmed. At Madres there was an uneasy feeling, in neither there nor at Bombay was there the slightest sign of disaffection. Nothing is reported of the Punjal Here, then, it is evident that the mutiny is confined the northwest provinces, far in the interior, and as rounded by a circle of order and loyalty. On every side our basis of operations is undisturbed, and, at the veworst, it is now little more than one of those local we with a State or confederacy, such as we have had a dot times over since the beginning of the century. We have no wish whatever to make the best of the news, by it certainly would cost a little violence to torture mount of it. The worst is told when it is stated that Delwas still in the hands of the insurgents; but when know that General Barnard had only three or four the sand Europeans, while the insurgents were much me numerous, and, in addition to a fanatical population, be ter provided with artillery and ammunition, we can mallowance for the policy of not bringing the struggle to numerous, and, in addition to a fanatical population, ter provided with artillery and ammunition, we can allowance for the policy of not bringing the struggle immediate issue within the ramparts and streets ocity. Every week is now adding to the European for the disposal of the commander-in-chief in Bengal, at this time he must have diverted a considerable part of the convention of the considerable part of the convention of the convention of the considerable part of these conventions are a more reconstruction. this time he must have diverted a considerable part of the Chinese expedition to a more urgent purpose. As fast reinforcements arrive at Calcutta and at the great cits on the Ganges the mutineers higher up will feel the ground sinking under them, and the toils drawing close round their lair. Unable to make an impression on an British encampment, short of supplies, and waiting the slow, onward march of an irresistible foe, they will so find disunion and treachery in their own ranks, and the who are still in a condition to make terms for themselve will avoid the evil partnership of men whose crimes are past foreigness.

will avoid the evil partnership of men whose crimes are past forgiveness.

Those incurable though unsuccessful intriguers, the ex-King of Oude and his minister, had been detected a correspondence with the mutineers, and put out of harminary in Fort William. It will be remembered that below the annexation of Oude the weakness of the royal family and its utter want of principle had drawn it into the halo of intriguing with one faction against another; and Mohammedans and Hindoos were destroying one another both with the royal warrant. These intringues, it was aid in those days, necessarily ramified throughout all it dia, as there was hardly a regiment in our service! which were not to be found both Mohammedans and Hindoos with relations and friends in the kingdom of Oud and engaged in its quarrels. It was not to be expect. and engaged in its quarrels. It was not to be expethat his ex-majesty could keep long out of his own ment of faction. Whether he had much hand in case

pect that Delhi had been taken. Yet, on the whole the rumor is so like the despatch, that we can not but suspect it the work of the wire. Why then, should it produce so much dismay, and send the funds down more than a half per cent. The answer is that a mere rumor always is more terrible than an authentic statement, and half a report always worse than whole one. A rumor professes to be only a fragment a more important whole, and leaves much to the imagination. It strikes on the ear like the eche or distable becoming of a louder report. At all events, in the depatch before us we see no reason why the funds shoulfall. It is, then, for the interest of the public and the abatement of unnecessary alarm that we should have full news, and as early as can be, and that no speculator or other private person, should be allowed to anticipal us, and pre-engage the public mind with a garbled, and therefore alarming, report, dressed up, of course, expressly to influence the market.

The Boston dental convention has adjourned to me